

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

KEROWLEE STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1895-96.

PREPARED BY

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REPORT

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE KAROWLEE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The year 1895-96 was marked with average progress. The monsoon was very light in comparison with the rainfall of the previous year. The spring rains entirely failed. The outturn of rabi crops was very poor. The general health of the people was not very good. The close of the year appeared very gloomy owing to small-pox breaking out in an epidemic form.

2. NOTABLE EVENTS.—The most notable event of the year was the visit of His Highness the Maharaja to Agra in order to pay his respects to His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness left his capital for Agra on 22d October, 1895, and returned on 1st November, 1895. His Highness enjoyed the trip very keenly.

3. The changes in the administrative machinery were very few and they have been noted in their proper place.

4. SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.—The Settlement operations of the State are progressing. His Highness takes the keenest interest in them. More than 500 villages have been surveyed, mapped and their boundaries demarcated. Rent-rolls and the preparation of other records have now been taken up. The principle of economical working is kept in view. The total amount of expenditure incurred in Settlement operations up to date is Rs. 20,499-6-9.

5. LAND REVENUE.—As the State financial year and the English official year do not correspond, the Land Revenue and other sources of income of the State have been put down in the Report for the Sambat year 1951. The Land Revenue for the Sambat year 1951 showed an increase of seven thousand in comparison with the previous year. The cause of this increase was owing to the Revenue collections from the paddy crop.

6. CUSTOMS.—The realizations of this Department were Rs. 79,858-11-0, as against Rs. 83,019-15-6 of the previous year, thereby showing a decrease of three thousand. The cause of this diminution was the Annual Sheoratri Fair, which, this year, turned out to be a poor one. The number of cattle sold in the Fair this year was fewer than in the previous year.

7. **ABKARI.**—There are four distilleries, *viz.*, one at the Capital and three in the Mufassil. The licenses for the Mufassil distilleries are annually put up to auction, and are given to the highest bidder. The Sadr distillery at Kerowlee is kept under State management. The income of the State from this source amounted to Rs. 1,934-14-3.

8. **MINT.**—There is only one Mint in the Capital. The currency legislation of the Government of India affected the local market by the import of a large quantity of cheap silver. Exchange as between Kerowlee and British coins rose 7 or 8 per cent., and the trade was threatened with dislocation. To counteract this evil, the Mint was closed and gradually the average monthly coinage has been restored to its original position. The income from this source for the Sambat year 1951 amounted to Rs. 1,791-2-9.

9. **PUBLIC WORKS.**—The total amount of expenditure under this heading was Rs. 14,013-14-6.

10. **JAIL.**—There were in the Jail only 35 prisoners at the commencement of the year and 146 new prisoners, including 9 lunatics, were at various times admitted into the Jail during the year under report. In the course of the year 115 prisoners were released, leaving 66 prisoners at the close of the year.

11. The conduct and discipline of the prisoners were good throughout the year. The health of the prisoners was generally good. The prison was not visited by the Administrative Medical officer during the year under report.

12. **COURTS OF JUSTICE.—CRIMINAL COURT.**—829 offences were reported as against 760 of the previous year, 139 convictions were obtained and persons charged with offences were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment varying from six months to imprisonment for life.

13. **CIVIL COURT.**—On the Civil side there was evidently a little increase in the institution of suits. 354 fresh suits were instituted as against 332 of the previous year. The Judicial machinery worked well during the year.

14. **THAGI AND DACOITY.**—No offence under this head was reported during the year under report.

15. **MUNICIPALITY.**—The Conservancy and Sanitary arrangements of the town were all that could be desired. The income of the Municipality exclusive of the opening cash balance was Rs. 8,188-11-9. From Octroi the Municipality derived an income of Rs. 7,186-5-9.

16. The Female Dispensary was during the year under review placed in charge of one Anandi Bai. But her abilities were not found up to the mark. Hence her services were dispensed with during the month of February last.

17. **MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—The number of Dispensaries was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 4. The number of "in" and "out-door" patients treated in all these Dispensaries was 25,349, thus giving a daily average attendance of 287.06 patients. The working of the Vaccination Department was also satisfactory.

18. EDUCATION.—The number of Schools was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6. From the Sanskrit Department all the boys that were sent up for the Panjab University Examinations passed. In the Middle English Examination of the North-Western Provinces, two boys have been sent up. The result is not yet out.

19. MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—No change of any consequence occurred in the Military Department during the year under report.

20. FINANCES AND REVENUE.—The actual receipts of the Sambat year 1951 amounted to Rs. 4,58,444-4, and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 476,286 showing a deficit of nearly Rs. 18,000, which was made good by the balances of the Shia Baki, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,460 in the Treasury.

CHAPTER 1.

SOME DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

21. GENERAL ACCOUNT—BOUNDARIES.—The Jadon Rajput State of Kerowlee, the Capital of which bears the same name, lies between 26° and 27° of latitude and 76°30' and 77°-30' longitude, and has an area of 1242 square miles. It is bounded on the north and west by the Jeypur territory, except at the northernmost point which is touched by Bhurtpur. Dholpur is on the east, while Gwalior territory, lying on the south, is separated from the State by the river Chambal.

22. HILLS AND CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY.—Hills and broken ground are the chief characteristics of the whole territory. Most of the tract in which the territory lies is locally termed "dang," which is the name given to the rugged region lying above the narrow valley of the Chambal.

23. RIVER SYSTEM.—The country is entirely devoid of large rivers, with the exception of the Chambal which forms the boundary between the State and Gwalior. The Banas and Morel belong more properly to Jeypur. The Panchna is the only river which rises in Kerowlee, and flows through a considerable portion of the territory. It is so called from its being formed of five streams. The other rivers which are most important and useful to the city are the Bhadraoti and the Barkhera, but these rivers are not navigable. The two rivers, *viz.*, Panchna and Barkhera have been bridged by the present ruler of Kerowlee, Maharaja Dhiraj Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur, at a cost of nearly Rs. 50,000, and this has largely facilitated the export and import trade of the city which formerly used to be almost stopped during the rainy season. Owing to the hilly nature of the territory, the whole face of the country is intersected by numerous "nalas" which dry up as soon as the rains cease. None of them are deserving of special mention.

24. MINES AND QUARRIES.—Red sandstone is found in abundance throughout the greater portion of the State. Near the capital there are quarries where white sandstone abounds which is much prized by the natives of Kerowlee.

25. Iron is found in the hills north-east of Kerowlee but will not pay working expenses. The iron produced in the State is generally extracted from imported ores.

26. FORESTS.—The hills of Kerowlee are generally bare of trees. Above the Chambal Valley the commonest tree growing in any quantity is the "dho" which is scarcely more than a shrub. The only valuable timber found in the State is the "shisham" which is not of natural growth but has been introduced and is preserved by strict forest laws.

27. POPULATION.—The total population of the Kerowlee State, according to the latest census Returns, is 156,587. The mass of the population are Hindus, viz.

Brahmans, Baniyas, Rajputs, Gujars and Minas, the bulk of the Brahmins being petty traders. Among Baniyas and Mahajans are included the Agarwalas, the Jain Saraogis, and other common trading castes. The most prosperous amongst them are Saraogis and Agarwalas. The Jadons are the representative Rajputs of Kerowlee, and like others of that class are brave but bad agriculturists. The Kerowlee Thakurs are almost all illiterate, only a small fraction of them being able to read or write. The Gujars are most numerous in the northern portion of the territory. They were at one time notorious cattle-lifters, but complaints against those of Kerowlee are not now as numerous as against the Gujars of the Dholpur "dang," and they have generally taken to agriculture. Minas are the largest class of cultivators in the State, in fact they hold the monopoly of land cultivation, and predominate everywhere except in the north. The number of the Mussulmans is very small, except in the city. The most important Mahomedan class is the Pathan, a considerable number of whom are employed in the State forces. Some of them hold respectable offices. The following table, taken from the last Census Returns, will show the relative strength of each class :—

NAMES of Classes.					MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	38,000	29,952	67,952
Professional	...	...	...	...	14,463	13,099	27,562
Commercial	...	...	...	...	4,881	4,332	9,213
Artisans and Village Menials			...	...	23,113	20,790	43,903
Vagrant minor Artisans and performers				...	172	141	313	
Races and Nationalities	...		...	...	3,926	3,718	7,644
TOTAL					...	84,555	72,032	156,587

The following are the figures for the various classes of occupations :—

NAMES OF OCCUPATIONS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
Durbar Service	10,155	8,523
Pasture and Agriculture	45,862	37,213
Personal Services	1,884	1,684
Preparation and supply of material substance	6,427	5,695
Commerce and the transport of persons, goods, &c.	6,238	5,533
Professions—Learned, Artistic, and Minor	1,651	1,264
Indefinite occupations, &c.	12,338	12,120
TOTAL	84,555	72,032

The accompanying statement shows the population of each Tehsil of the Kerowlee State :—

No.	NAMES OF TEHSILS.				No. OF VIL- LAGES.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
1	Kerowlee City...	...	...	...	...	11,761	11,349	23,110
2	Huzur Tehsil ...	...	...	...	229	20,832	19,989	37,821
3	Jerota ...	...	...	...	182	17,035	14,576	31,611
4	Machilpur ...	...	...	...	139	13,670	11,311	24,981
5	Mandrail ...	...	...	...	174	12,404	10,735	23,139
6	Utgir ...	...	...	...	116	8,845	7,066	15,911
	Europeans	...	...	...	...	8	6	14
	TOTAL.	...	...	...	840	84,555	72,032	156,587

28. AGRICULTURE.—There are two principal crops, *viz.*, autumn and spring. The Kharif or autumn crops are bajra, jawar, mung, moth, cotton and hemp. The Rabi or spring crops are wheat, barley, tobacco, arhar and peas. Betel-leaves are cultivated extensively at Machilpur.

29. The soil throughout the State is generally light, and is classified into (1) Chikni, (2) Damini, (3) Bhurda. Class No. 1 is found in very small quantities, and rarely exceeds 10 to 20 bighas in the village of ordinary size. In such soil, cereals and cotton are cultivated. The third class soil is sandy, and produces generally crops of moth and bajra. The second class soil stands between the first and third in quality, and is fit for crops of mung, gram, &c.

30. IRRIGATION.—Besides the rainfall, there are three different means of irrigation—from tanks, from wells, and from the rise of the Chambal water in the rainy season. Tanks are generally formed by “bands” or dams thrown across the course of a line of rain drainage. These “bands” are the principal means of irrigation in the rocky and hilly portion of Kerowlee. In the beds of these tanks, rice is grown in abundance in the rainy season, and the stored water is sometimes used for a rabi crop.

31. INDUSTRY.—Kerowlee is very poor in its manufactures. Those accounted most important are hooka-bowl or kali manufacture, stone-work of various descriptions, tat-making and lacquer work. The manufacture of round wooden toys, boxes, bed-legs, &c., painted in coloured lac are very good. These articles are exported by traders, and are generally purchased by private persons as art curiosities. Stone-work which is in white and red sandstone, would be a great industry if Kerowlee were a larger or wealthier place, or if it were nearer to a Railway station. There is a prospect, however, of the State being opened up by railways, as is proved by the recent Ratlam-Matra Railway survey. Hence there is reason to believe that this industry has a brilliant future before it.

32. MEDICAL ASPECTS.—Fever, dysentery, and rheumatism are the prevailing diseases of this State. Epidemic disease rarely penetrates into Kerowlee. At times during the Kaila Devi Fair, when a large concourse of pilgrims gather, cholera breaks out, but only in a sporadic form. Sometimes small-pox too declares itself, but the spread of vaccination has done much to mitigate its severity.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION I.—CONSTITUTION.

33. His Highness the Maharaja was vested with full administrative powers by the Government of India in June 1889. Since then he has been carrying on the affairs of the State with the aid of a Council, in which he sits as President. The Council is the highest Judicial Tribunal of Appeal, Revision and Confirmation ; and all the other departments of the State are subordinate to it. All appeals from the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts lie to the Council, and all appointments and dismissals are made under its sanction. In addition to His Highness the Maharaja who acts as President, the other Members constituting the Council are :—Pandit Nand Lal, Kuar Sujan Pal, Jemadar Muhammad Fazl Rasool Khan, and Khan Bahadur Muhammad Rashid-ud-din Khan.

SECTION II.—VISITS.

34. The most notable event of the year under report is the visit of His Highness the Maharaja to Agra in order to pay his respects to His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness the Maharaja left his Capital on the 21st October, 1895 for Agra where he arrived on the 22nd.

35. When the train of His Highness the Maharaja arrived at the Agra Cantonment Station, he was met there by Col. W. Loch, the Political Agent, who travelled along with His Highness to the Fort Station where some of the Executive officers of the district were waiting with a guard-of-honour for His Highness. On alighting from his carriage, the Maharaja was received by the district officers, the guard-of-honour presented arms, and a salute of 17 guns was fired from the ramparts of the fort. His Highness accompanied by Col. Loch then drove to his residence at Kandhari Bag.

36. His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Agra on the morning of the 25th October 1895. At noon on the same day His Excellency received a visit from His Highness the Maharaja of Kerowlee, at the old Government House (the residence of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypur).

37. The Maharaja accompanied by the Political Agent, Col. Loch, and attended with nine Sirdars, was met at the Lodge gate of the Viceregal residence by the Military Secretary to His Excellency.

38. On alighting from his carriage His Highness was met by an aid-de-camp who with the deputation led him up the steps at the entrance to the Durbar Hall of the Viceregal residence. The Foreign Secretary received His Highness at the top of the steps and conducted him to the Reception room.

39. The Viceroy received His Highness half-way between the dais and the threshold of the Reception room and conducted him to a seat at his right hand.

40. On the right of the Maharaja sat Col. Loch the Political Agent and beyond him the following Sirdars took their seats according to their rank :—

TAZIMEE.

Kuar Sujan Pal, Cousin to His Highness.

Bhauwar Chunan Sing Do Do.

Thakur Ramnath Sing.

Thakur Devi Pal.

Kuar Bishal Sing Risaldar.

Pandit Nand Lall, Member Council.

NON-TAZIMEE.

Kuar Girwar Sing.

Babu Bholanath Chatterjée, Private Secretary.

Pandit Shyam Lal, Durbar Vakeel.

On the left of His Excellency sat the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries, the Under-Secretary and His Excellency's Personal Staff.

41. After taking his seat, His Highness the Maharaja rose and presented a Nazar of 101 gold mohars, which was touched and remitted.

42. After a short conversation, which mainly turned upon Shikar, the Sirdars who had accompanied His Highness were introduced to His Excellency by the Political Agent and offered nazars of one gold mohar each which was also touched and remitted.

43. At the close of the interview *attar* and *pan* were given by the Viceroy to the Maharaja and by the Under-Secretary to the Sirdars who had accompanied His Highness.

44. The ceremonies at the Maharaja's departure were the same as those observed at his arrival.

45. A band played outside the Viceregal Residence during the interview.

46. A guard-of-honour was also drawn up in front of the house, who presented arms on arrival and departure of His Highness.

47. A salute of 17 guns was also fired on the arrival and departure of his Highness.

RETURN VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

48. His Excellency the Viceroy returned the visit of His Highness the Maharaja on Friday the 25th. October 1895 at 3 P. M.

49. A deputation consisting of four principal Members of the Maharaja's Suite, *viz.*, Pandit Nand Lal, Kunwar Sujan Pal, Thakur Devi Pal and Risaldar Bishal Sing waited on the Viceroy at the old Government House at 2-40 P. M. precisely to conduct His Excellency to His Highness's residence (Kandhari Bag).

50. His Excellency left his residence at 2-50 P. M. and was attended by the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries and other Members of His Excellency's Personal Staff.

51. The Maharaja accompanied by Col. Loch received the Viceroy as His Excellency alighted from the carriage at the Maharaja's residence and conducted him to the Reception room and to a seat at his right hand.

52. On the right of the Viceroy sat the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries and other Members of his Excellency's Personal Staff.

53. On the left of the Maharaja sat Col. Loch, the Political Agent, and beyond him those Sirdars who were entitled to a seat in the Durbar, *viz.*, those whose names have been previously mentioned, according to their rank.

54. After a short conversation, those Sirdars who had the honour of a seat in the Durbar were presented to His Excellency by the Political Agent and offered Nazars of one gold mohar each which was touched and remitted.

55. At the close of the interview, *attar* and *pan* were presented by the Maharaja to His Excellency the Viceroy and to the Foreign Secretary and His Highness's principal Sirdar Kunwar Sujan Pal did the same to the other Members of the Viceregal Staff.

The ceremonies which attended the Viceroy's arrival were repeated at His Excellency's departure.

56. A guard-of-honour was drawn up at the Maharaja's residence who presented arms on the arrival and departure of the Viceroy.

57. His Excellency was escorted by a party of cavalry.

CHAPTER III.

SEASON AND CROPS.

58. The monsoon of the year under report was not at all heavy. The recorded rainfall in the tehsils and the city of Kerowlee was far below the average of the previous year as is evident from the comparative table given below. The town of Kerowlee heads the list where the greatest amount recorded was 22 inches 99 cents.

			1894.	1895.
Kerowlee City	...	...	39'45	22'99
Jerota	...	...	43'48	18'80
Machilpur	...	...	45'51	18'66
Mandrail	...	...	43'53	18'67

59. From the above table it will be seen that the amount of rainfall at Kerowlee, and the other tehsils in the year under report was far below the average. In the Kerowlee city the recorded amount of rain was half and in the other tehsils even one-third of what it was in the previous year.

60. This being the State of rainfall during the year, the prospects of crops as a matter of course, was very poor. The Kharif crop was fair but owing to the entire failure of the Spring rains the outturn of the Rabi crops was very poor indeed. The average crop is estimated at ten annas in the rupee.

61. No Damage by locusts was reported.

62. The statement overleaf shows the price current during the year under report in the city of Kerowlee.

63. GENERAL HEALTH:—During the months of February and March small-pox broke out in the city and in the Mufassil in an epidemic form. There was a very high mortality among the children in the town.

PRICE CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE CITY OF KEROWLEE, FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Months.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. common.		Jawar.		Bajra.		Maize.		Arhar.		Gram.		Salt.	
	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.	md. sr. ch.
April	...	16 4	...	22 8	...	10 ...	...	11 4	...	25 ...	...	18 2	...	18 12	...	37 8	...	23 12	...	11 1 1/2
May	...	16 4	...	22 8	...	10 ...	...	11 4	...	22 8	...	17 8	...	17 8	...	35 ...	...	23 12	...	10 15
June	...	16 5	...	22 8	...	10 ...	...	11 4	...	21 4	...	16 4	...	17 8	...	30 ...	...	22 8	...	10 15
July	...	14 11	...	20 ...	...	10 ...	...	11 4	...	20 ...	...	16 4	...	15 ...	...	28 12	...	20 ...	...	10 10
August	...	15 10	...	21 4	...	10 ...	...	10 10	...	20 ...	...	17 8	...	15 ...	...	31 4	...	21 4	...	11 1 1/2
September	...	15 ...	...	18 1 1/2	...	10 ...	...	11 4	...	21 4	...	16 14	...	16 4	...	32 8	...	20 ...	...	10 10
October	...	13 2	...	16 4	...	10 ...	...	10 2 1/2	...	20 ...	...	14 11	...	15 ...	...	25 ...	...	18 7	...	10 10
November	...	13 7	...	16 4	...	10 ...	...	10 10	...	20 ...	...	16 4	...	15 ...	...	26 4	...	18 12	...	11 3
December	...	13 12	...	16 4	...	10 ...	...	10 2 1/2	...	17 8	...	15 15	...	15 ...	...	26 14	...	20 10	...	11 4
January	...	13 7	...	16 14	...	10 10	...	11 4	...	18 12	...	16 1 1/2	...	16 4	...	26 4	...	18 12	...	11 1 1/2
February	...	13 2	...	16 14	...	10 ...	...	11 4	...	17 8	...	16 4	...	16 4	...	27 8	...	17 8	...	11 4
March	...	13 2	...	16 14	...	10 ...	...	11 4	...	17 8	...	16 4	...	15 ...	...	23 12	...	18 7	...	11 4

CHAPTER IV.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

64. The fiscal history of the territory is shrouded in obscurity, and unreliable records or their absence altogether render the examination of Revenue matters, even of thirty or forty years ago, difficult. Lands were never properly measured and different kinds of bighas obtained in different part of the same State. There existed no accurate record of muafi lands nor of new lands brought under the plough, and owing to the want of maps and survey records, Kerowlee fared badly in boundary disputes with neighbouring States. To put an end to these difficulties, the present ruler determined to introduce the Revenue Settlement of the country. The Settlement operations commenced in January 1891 and are still in progress.

65. The progress made in the Settlement operations up to the close of the official year 1894-95, as was stated in the last Administration Report of the Kerowlee State, was as follows :—

66. There are 114 Khalsa villages in the Huzur Tehsil. All of them have been surveyed and mapped. The entire Tehsil of Jerota has been surveyed. The Tehsil of Machilpur contains 86 Khalsa villages of which 36 have been surveyed.

67. Of 840 villages of the Kerowlee State, 500 villages have been surveyed and their boundaries demarcated, the Khalsa and Jageer are as being respectively 1,82,684 and 2,70,656 bighas. The preparation of records connected therewith is in progress.

The operations for the year under report are as follow :—

68. All the records pertaining to the four villages of the Huzur Tehsil in connection with the Revenue Settlement have been completed and given over to the Bapotidars and copies of them have been filed in the office record.

Checking the Khasra of the nine villages of the Jerota Tehsil has been completed.

69. Jama Bandi or rent-roll of the Huzur Tehsil has been completed.

70. Surveying of the villages of the Machilpur Tehsil is in progress.

71. Economical working has steadily been kept in view and the expenses of the survey are as follows :—

KHALSA VILLAGES.

					Rs.	as.	p.
In Sambat 1947	...	...	...	...	844	12	3
Do 1948	...	...	...	...	2178	14	0
Do 1949	...	...	...	...	3488	7	0
Do 1950	...	...	...	...	2665	4	0
Do 1951	...	...	...	...	1892	5	6
Do 1952	...	...	...	...	1995	0	0
Total				...	13,064	10	9

JAGEER VILLAGES.

					Rs.	as.	p.
Huzur Tehsil	...	...	...	...	2615	14	0
Utgir ...	...	...	...	...	30	0	6
Jerota Tehsil	...	...	...	...	3047	5	6
Machilpur ...	...	...	...	...	1785	8	0
Total				...	7,478	12	0

That is to say the total amount of expenditure on Settlement operations up to date, is Rs. 20,543-6-9.

CHAPTER V.—COURTS OF JUSTICE.

SECTION I.—COUNCIL.

72. As has already been described in the chapter on Constitution, the Council is the highest judicial tribunal of appeals, revision and confirmation, but has no original jurisdiction. All appeals from the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts lie to it. The following table shows the number of appeals to the Council during the year 1895-96.

Year.	APPEALS.							MISCELLANEOUS.				FOREIGN.					
	TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEALS LAID.			NUMBER DISPOSED OF.				Pending at the close of the year.	Laid during the year.	Total.	No. disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Laid during the year.	Total.	No. disposed of.		
	Pending at the close of the year.	Laid during the year.	Total.	Dismissed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Total.									Pending.	
1895-96	14	39	53	7	6	31	44	9	...	186	186	186	3	230	233	230	3

CHAPTER V.—COURTS OF JUSTICE.

SECTION II.—CRIMINAL COURT.

73. PERSONNEL AND POWERS:—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Rashid-ud-din Khan is the presiding officer of this Court and is vested with first class Magisterial powers *viz.*, awarding punishment of either description for a term not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding Rs 500. He has also the power of awarding sentences of whipping. Higher punishments corresponding with those awardable by Sessions Courts in British territory are subject to the sanction of the Council.

74. JURISDICTION:—His jurisdiction extends over the whole State. He has under him the city Kotwali and the different police stations within the territory of Kerowlee. There are in all seven Thanas or police stations in the State, which are inspected by a Girdawar or Superintendent of Police.

75. OFFENCES.—The number of offences reported during the past year was 829 as against 760 of the previous year ; 139 convictions were obtained and the rest were either dismissed for want of evidence, or the persons charged were not apprehended.

76. Details of the punishment inflicted during the year are given below :—

NAME OF COURT.	1895-96.			Whipping.	1894-95.			Whipping.
	Rigorous Imprisonment.	FINE.			Rigorous Imprisonment.	FINE.		
		With Im- prisonment.	Without Im- prisonment.			With Im- prisonment.	Without Im- prisonment.	
Criminal Court of Kerowlee... ..	68	10	57	4	37	11	74	6

77. One hundred and thirty-four persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment as against one hundred and nine persons of the previous year. One hundred and one were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for six months and under, sixteen for periods varying from six months to one year; and eight for periods exceeding one year but not exceeding three years, six for period exceeding three years but not exceeding five years, and three were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

78. Persons were fined in fifty-seven cases as against seventy-four of the previous year. The aggregate amount of fine imposed was Rs 2253-4 of which Rs. 1705-12 was realised. One hundred and thirty-eight men were fined to an amount less than Rs 10 in each case. The total amount thus realised was Rs 401-4as. Seven were fined Rs. 10 each and forty-one were fined to an amount exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 500, so that in all one hundred and eighty-six men were punished with fine only.

79. There were four cases of whipping, in three of which, the prisoners were sentenced to receive a dozen stripes and in the fourth only four stripes.

Classification of Offences.

Bribery	...	...	...	...	...	2
False complaint	...	...	...	...	...	2
Counterfeited coin	...	...	...	...	...	1
Using False Scale	...	...	...	...	...	4
Killing protected animals	...	...	...	...	...	13
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	2
Culpable Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	2
Attempt at murder	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carrying away anything with criminal intent	...	...	...	...	...	2

Assault	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	7
Simple hurt	...	...	...	...	...	31
Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	1
Theft	...	...	...	...	...	48
Theft with hurt	...	...	...	...	...	3
Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	1
Injury to property	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trespass	...	...	...	...	...	2
Trespass with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	...	...	6
Committing offence with premeditation	...	...	...	...	...	2
Obstructing a public servant in the execution of his duty	...	...	...	...	...	2
Insubordination	...	...	...	...	...	2
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL						139

SECTION III.—THAGI AND DACOITY.

80. It is worthy of remark that no offence under this head was reported during the year under report. It certainly reflects great credit on the satisfactory criminal administration of this State.

SECTION IV.—CIVIL COURT.

81. PERSONNEL AND POWERS :—Khan Bahadur Mahammad Rashid-ud-din Khan is also the Presiding Officer of this Court and has powers to try all Civil cases irrespective of limitation as to value. Orders passed by this Court on suits, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 100, are considered final.

82. NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR :—354 fresh suits were instituted during the year under report as against 332 of the previous year. There were 40 suits pending at the commencement of the year, making therefore 394 in all.

83. NATURE OF SUITS :—338 for moveable property or money ; and 16 for immoveable property.

84. VALUE OF SUITS :—The total value of suits instituted during the year under report was Rs. 24,714-7-6. In 254 suits the value did not exceed Rs. 50, in 51 the value did not exceed Rs. 100, in 20 the value did not exceed Rs. 200, in ten it did not exceed Rs. 500, in seven one thousand and in one it did not exceed Rs. 5000. There were 14 contested suits in which six decreed, four dismissed, two compromised and two are still pending.

85. **ARBITRATION :—**Of the 309 Civil suits that have been disposed of during the year 303 have been adjudicated on, by the Civil Court and 6 only by arbitration as against 331 adjudicated by the Civil Court and four by arbitration in the previous year.

86. **AVERAGE DURATION :—**Average duration of each suit taking into account only the working days of the Court, is 1.22 days as against 1.33 days of the previous year.

87. **DISPOSAL OF SUITS :—**The total number of suits disposed of during the year under report is shown by the following table :—

No	Nature of Suits.	Pending at the commencement of the year.	Suits instituted during the year.	Total.	No. of suits disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
1	Civil Suits	40	354	394	309	85
2	Execution of Decrees ...	20	257	277	257	20

88. Of the 309 suits disposed of by the Civil Court, 42 were compromised, 242 were decreed, and 25 were dismissed.

APPEALS :—There were altogether 53 appeals before the Council. Of these 14 were pending at the close of the year and 39 new appeals from the decision of the Civil Court were filed during the year. In 31 appeals the decision of the Civil Court was upheld, in 6 modified, 7 were dismissed and the rest are pending.

CHAPTER VI.

SECTION I.—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

90. **PERSONNEL** :—In the Report for the year 1894-95 it was stated that Sheikh Amanat Husain, who was at the head of the Revenue Department, was absent on leave. After the expiry of his leave, he did not join his appointment; so His Highness was obliged to dispense with his services. The revenue work of the State has since been carried on under the immediate supervision of His Highness.

91. This Department includes the Tehsils, Customs, Mint, Excise and Forest.

92. **POWER** :—The Revenue Court has the power of trying all revenue cases as between zemindars and tenants and all regular civil cases relating to land cases of mutation of names of lambardars and cultivators are within the province of this Court. All cases relating to evasion of paying customs dues are also tried by it.

93. **LAND REVENUE** :—The system of collecting land revenue directly from the cultivators obtains in all the Tehsil excepting in nearly 50 villages of the Utgir Tehsil. The income of the State from this source for the sambat year 1951 was Rs. 2,72,814-5-9 as against Rs. 2,66,187-3-6 of the previous year, thereby showing an increase of six thousand and odd rupees. The cause of increase is owing to the fact of there being opportune rains during the sambat 1951 which brought on increased revenue collection by the paddy crop which had totally failed in the previous year.

94. *N.B.* It should be noted that as the State financial year and the English official year do not correspond, all principal sources of income that would be entered in the Budget Statement under the chapter on Finances and Revenue should be understood to pertain to the sambat year 1951.

95. The following table shows the number of revenue and other suits decided in the Revenue Department during the year under review :—

Nature of Suits.	No. of Suits instituted during the year.			No. of Suits decided during the year.			No. of Suits pending at the close of the year.		
	Pending at the commencement of the year.	New Suits instituted.	Total.	Pending.	New Suits.	Total.	Pending.	New Suits.	Total.
Rent Suits	95	1291	1386	87	1206	1293	8	85	93
Settlement Suits	23	23	46	5	20	25	18	3	21
Tehsils	14	400	414	14	373	387	„	27	27
Appeals	„	1	1	1	1	„	„	„	„
Total	132	1715	1847	107	1600	1707	26	115	141

SECTION II.—TEHSILS.

96. TEHSILS AND TEHSILDARS :—There are five parganas in this State each under a Tehsildar. These Tehsildars besides their ordinary revenue work, used to discharge some civil and criminal duties of the State. But the combined work being found too heavy for them, they were relieved of their judicial functions since the year 1890. They are now only competent to try minor rent suits and are chiefly occupied with the work of collecting land revenue. The following is the land revenue of the different parganas of this State for the sambat year 1951 :—

				Rs.	As.	P.
Kurgaon	...	...	...	76,019	2	9
Jerota	...	...	...	44,065	2	9
Machilpur	...	...	...	58,945	12	3
Mandrail	...	...	...	59,028	9	3
Utgir	...	...	...	34,755	10	9
Total				2,72,814	5	9

SECTION III.—EXCISE.

97. There are four distilleries in the State—one in the capital and one in each of the three Tehsils of Mandrail, Machilpur and Sapotra. The licenses of the Mufassil distilleries are annually put up to auction and are given to the highest bidder. The contract of the Sadr distillery was till 1892 given out by auction, but it did not prove profitable to the State. Hence it has since been kept under State management.

98. Country liquors extracted from Mohua are generally made in all these stills. The total quantity of liquor extracted during the year under report in the Sadr distillery was 341 mds, 13 seers. The figures of the Mufassil stills cannot be given as the license-holders do not keep an account of the quantities of liquor drawn at each distillation. The income of the State from this source was Rs. 1,934-14-3 in Sambat 1951 as against Rs. 2,614 of the previous year.

99. Licenses for the sale of hemp drugs, bhang and tobacco &c are put up to auction under one lot, and therefore the incomes realised under each item cannot be given. It aggregated Rs. 1275 in Sambat 1951.

SECTION IV.—MINT.

100. There is only one Mint in the Capital, which is in charge of the Customs Officer. Both silver and copper coins are struck at Kerowlee. Gold mohars are also coined on rare occasions. Kerowlee coins weigh $11\frac{1}{4}$ mashas of silver and contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ rattis of alloy.

101. The currency legislation of the Government of India produced it inevitable effect in Kerowlee, that is, this little territory was flooded with cheap silver imported by the shroffs of Agra, consequent on the closure of mints at Bombay

and Calcutta exchange as between English and Kerowlee coins rose 7 or 8 p. c. and the export and import trade was threatened by dislocation. To counteract this baneful effect, the Kerowlee Mint was closed to the outsiders and the exchange has since been regaining its original position. It now ranges from 1 to 2½ p. c.

102. The income from this source for the Sambat year 1951 was Rs. 1791-2-9.

SECTION V.—CUSTOMS.

103. Chowdhari Nirpat Sing, who took over the charge of the Customs Department on 31st January 1895, continues to hold charge of this Department.

104. Customs dues are levied at the chabutras or Customs posts scattered over different parts of the State, controlled by a head office at the capital. Each chabutra consists of one "Mushriff" or collector, and one "Batwal" or weighman. There are in all 43 chabutras in this State. It will be observed that cereals excepting rice and paddy are exempted from Customs dues as octroi is levied on them by the Municipality of Kerowlee.

105. The gross revenue from this source for the Sambat year 1951 amounted to Rs. 79,858-1 as against Rs. 83,019-15-6 of the previous year showing a decrease of three thousand and odd rupees.

106. No changes were made in the tariff during the year under report.

107. The articles which show an increase in revenue are rice, opium and poppy-seed. The annual Sheoratri fair held at Kerowlee, helps considerably in augmenting Customs receipts. This fair during the year under review turned out to be comparatively a poor one and hence the fall in customs dues.

108. Statement showing the Revenue of the Kerowlee Customs Department for the Sambat year 1951 :—

Names of Articles.				Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Ghee	...	...	11762	1	"
2.	Cotton (dressed)	...	...	6239	5	3
3.	Cotton (undressed)	...	...	1331	2	3
4.	Opium	...	...	6824	6	3
5.	Cummin	...	...	3232	"	6
6.	Tat and Chord	...	...	428	13	6
7.	Flax	...	...	103	2	3
8.	Cloth	...	...	12315	1	6
9.	Lace	...	...	218	14	9
10.	Gold and Silver	...	...	579	11	6
11.	Cattle	...	...	8896	15	6

12.	Ferry dues	...	...	135	"	9
13.	Duty on Stone	...	...	1291	13	"
14.	Betel Leaves	...	...	138	12	6
15.	Sheoratri Fair	...	...	5084	10	6
16.	Dues of Hadoti	...	...	83	12	3
17.	Ironmongers' dues	...	...	58	8	"
18.	Oil	...	...	223	5	6
19.	Til	...	...	1432	10	9
20.	Poppy-seed	...	...	2495	12	"
21.	Castor-seed	...	...	133	2	"
22.	Mustard	...	...	97	5	9
23.	Sajji	...	...	74	5	"
24.	Gurh	...	...	1803	15	9
25.	Rice	...	...	3183	1	3
26.	Paddy	...	...	126	11	6
27.	Chillies	...	...	363	1	6
28.	Tobacco	...	...	1401	6	3
29.	Lac	...	...	64	2	9
30.	Shoes	...	...	170	"	6
31.	Iron	...	...	348	8	9
32.	Metals	...	...	617	14	9
33.	Singhara dry	...	...	133	10	9
34.	Bota	...	...	17	4	3
35.	Saltpetre	...	...	22	12	3
36.	Khaud	...	...	3484	10	6
37.	Mohua	...	...	161	2	9
38.	Dhokri	...	...	30	1	"
39.	Indigo	...	...	666	14	3
40.	English Dye	...	...	234	9	6
41.	Hides	...	...	1572	"	9
42.	Hemp drugs &c	...	...	31	3	9
43.	Spicery	...	...	870	5	6
44.	Thread	...	...	468	7	"
45.	Miscellaneous	...	...	904	5	6
Total				79,858	1.	"

SECTION VI.—FOREST.

109. The Kerowlee hills are generally bare of trees, and there is no Forest Department properly so called. The Department which takes its place is the "Bagarh" or "Grass preserves." Grass preserves, or Runds, are chiefly watched against the encroachment of cattle, and are under the charge of "Rundias" or Foresters. The object of this Department is to provide stocks of grass for the Raj elephants, horses and cattle, and revenue to the State from grazing dues. Firewood is also supplied by this department. The income of grazing dues amounts to

Rs. 5911-13 for the year 1951 as against Rs. 5,796-5-6, for the previous year and is thus distributed by Tehsils :—

		GRAZING.			MISCELLANEOUS.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Huzur Tehsil	...	609	13	6	387	13	6
Mandrail	...	751	7	6	615	9	3
Utgir	...	906	8	3	682	13	3
Machilpur	...	467	11	6	467	9	6
Jerota	...	20	,	,	1	,	,
Extras	...	1001	6	9			
Total Rs. ...		5911	13	,			

110. The rates of grazing dues vary :—camels from annas 5 to Rs. 2 per head, goats one rupee from 28 to 100 heads.

Buffaloes from eight annas to Re. 1-8.

Bullocks 4 annas per head.

111. Cows are allowed to graze free. Dead wood may be gathered by the public, but to cut living trees or shrubs is strictly prohibited.

CHAPTER VII.

JAIL.

112. Pandit Hridai Narain continues to hold charge of the Jail. The prison is an airy and commodious building with a capacity for holding 60 prisoners.

113. Jail population :—Convicts 91. Under-trial prisoners 171.

114. Of the under-trial prisoners 98 were released during the year. The daily average strength of prisoners amounts to 51.62.

115. There were thirty-five prisoners at the commencement of the year and 140 new prisoners including 9 lunatics were at various times admitted into the Jail during the year. There is no separate Lunatic Asylum in the State. All the dangerous lunatics are lodged in the jail and treated there. No convict died during the year and 115 prisoners were released as shown below :—

On expiry of sentence	...	...	...	105
On Birthday by order of the Durbar	...	...	...	10

Of the prisoners released there were 110 men and 5 women.

There were only 66 prisoners at the close of the year under review.

116. There were no juvenile prisoners during the year. The occupation followed by the male prisoners previous to their admission into the Jail was, generally speaking, land cultivation.

117. The following shows the classification of convicts according to the length of sentence :—

Not exceeding six months	...	...	...	11
Exceeding six months but not exceeding one year	...	...	...	12
Exceeding one year but not exceeding three years	...	...	...	11
Exceeding three years but not exceeding five years	...	...	...	5
Exceeding five years but not exceeding seven years	...	...	...	2
Exceeding seven years but not exceeding ten years	...	...	...	8
Life convicts	...	...	...	11
Lunatics	...	...	...	6
Total				66

118. As has been stated above the average daily strength of Jail population was 51.62. They were thus employed during the year :—

Prison Servants	...	...	...	8
Preparing articles of Jail consumption	...	...	...	4
Employed in extra mural work	...	...	...	15

The rest were employed in extra-mural work. Extra-mural work means work in Jail manufactory.

119. **FOOD** :—The scale of diet prescribed for the prisoners underwent no change during the year.

120. **CLOTHING** :—No change was introduced during the year. Tat bedding is used.

121. The charges for feeding the prisoners cannot be given, as articles of food are supplied directly by the State commissariat, commonly known here as "Bhandar".

122. The guards supplied to the prison are from time to time told off from the State forces.

123. The income of the jail from jail manufactory was Rs. 713-15-3 for the Sambat year 1951.

CHAPT III JAIL

124. **GENERAL HEALTH** :—The average of sickness was 3'42. There were five cases of dysentery, forty-two of malarious fever, diseases of the nervous system seven, spleen one, diarrhoea six. Of the rest five suffered from diseases of the gastric system, five from ulcer, two from skin disease, one from small-pox, two from debility and other diseases two.

125. **CIVIL PRISONERS** :—There was none at the commencement of the year and twenty were admitted during the year. All of them were released except one. These prisoners are lodged not in the Jail but in the city Kotwali.

126. **GENERAL REMARKS** :—The prison has an accommodation for 60 prisoners. The average daily number of prisoners was 51'62. The Jail was not inspected by any medical officer during the year under report. Second class Hospital Assistant Thomas Romare holds medical charge of the Jail.

CHAPTER VIII.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

127. There are four dispensaries in the State—one at Kerowlee, and one at each of the Tehsils of Mandrail Machilpur, and Sapotra.

128. These dispensaries underwent no change during the year. The number of "in" and "out" door patients treated in all the four dispensaries during the year was 25,349 as against 23,842 of the previous year, thus giving a daily average attendance of 287.06.

SADR DISPENSARY AT KEROWLEE.

129. Thomas Romare, Second-class Hospital Assistant, holds charge of this dispensary. He also holds the medical charge of the Jail.

130. IN-DOOR PATIENTS :—There were seven in-door patients at the commencement of the year under report and seventy-seven new admissions during the year. Of these 68 were cured, 6 discharged, 7 died and the rest remained for treatment in the Hospital at the close of the year.

131. OUT-DOOR PATIENTS :—The total number of out-door patients treated was 12028. of these 11123 or about 92.47 per cent attended the dispensary in person. The rest, that is 982 persons, were represented by friends and relatives.

132. CLASSES :—Of the in-patients admitted during the year, there were 7 Mussulmans, 1 Eurasian, 20 Hindus and 49 other castes. As regards out-patients there were 3076 Mussalmans, 4986 Hindus, 3965 other caste and one Eurasian.

133. SEXES :—Among the in-patients, there were 62 males, 11 females and 4 children—Of the total number of out-patients treated there were 3697 males, 2232 females and 6099 children.

134. SURGICAL OPERATIONS :—Minor operations performed during the year numbered 1026. The major surgical operations performed numbered 11, of which there was one case of lithotomy. No surgical operations proved fatal.

135. No epidemic of any sort prevailed at the early portion of the year. But towards the close of the year small-pox broke out in the town in an epidemic form which carried off a large number of children.

MUFASSIL DISPENSARIES.

136. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the Machilpur Dispensary during the year was 3930. Three major operations were performed which proved successful. The number of minor operations was 168. Mangli Pershad, Third class Hospital Assistant, holds charge of this Dispensary.

137. The number of patients both in-door and out-door treated in the Mandrail Dispensary was 5091. Major operations performed during the year were two. None of them proved fatal. The number of minor operations was 855. Third class Hospital Assistant Awaz Ali holds charge of this Dispensary.

138. 4216 persons attended the Sapotra Dispensary for treatment. Five major operations were performed during the year. All of them were successful. The number of minor operations were 474. Third class Hospital Assistant Dost Mahammad Khan holds charge of this Dispensary.

139. The expenditure in all these Dispensaries for the Sambat year 1951 amounted to Rs 4145-13-6 which was thus made up :—

				Rs.	as.	p.
Establishment	...	...	...	2567	"	"
Europe Medicine	...	...	...	715	11	"
Bazaar Medicine	...	...	...	402	6	"
Contingent	...	...	...	253	"	3
Diet	...	...	...	151	8	3
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	20	4	"
Compounder Jail	...	...	...	36	"	"

These Dispensaries are well supplied with medicines and surgical instruments.

140. VACCINATION :—The subjoined Return shows the number of successful and unsuccessful vaccinations during the year and the cost incurred to keep up the establishment :—

NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS.	RESULT.											COST.								
	Total Number of Vaccinations.			AGE.			Unsuccessful.	Revaccination.		Salaries.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingent.	Total.							
				Successful.				Successful.	Unsuccessful.											
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Below one year.	Above one year.	Above six years.									Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
One at Kerowlee	751	302	1053	736	179	36	76	14	2	48	...	9	11	...	...	57	11	
One for Mufassil	1316	640	1956	792	778	208	166	8	4	96	...	19	11	...	6	116	1			
Total	2067	942	3009	1528	957	244	242	22	6	144	...	29	6	...	6	173	12			

CHAPTER IX.

MUNICIPALITY.

141. The Municipal Board of Kerowlee consists of eleven principal citizens of the city, a selected number of whom forms themselves into a Bench of Honorary Magistrates. They work by rotation and decide all cases pertaining to the breach of Municipal laws.

142. Dr. Bhowani Sing, First class Hospital Assistant, was first brought down from Abu and put in charge of the Municipality. He still holds the charge in his capacity as Secretary and Health Officer of the Kerowlee Municipality. Kunwar Sujan Pal is the President and Pandit Nand Lal is the Vice-President of the Board.

143. The principal sources of income of the Municipality of Kerowlee is the Octroi duty levied on cereals at the following rates :—

			Rs.	As.	P.
First class grain	...	...	0	1	3 per maund.
Second „	...	...	0	1	0 „
Third „ „	...	...	0	0	9 „

144. The details of the income of the Municipality for the Sambat year 1951 showing the various sources from which it was derived are set forth in the sub-joined statement :—

RECEIPTS.			Rs.	As.	P.
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	2349	8	„
Octroi	...	...	7186	5	9
Fines	...	...	63	5	„
Sale of Manure	...	...	820	14	„
Miscellaneous	...	...	118	13	„
Total Rs.			10538	13	9
Expenditure			Rs.	As.	P.
Head Office	...	...	1481	8	„
Conservancy	...	...	1697	12	3
Octroi Establishment	...	...	427	4	6
Female Hospital	...	...	211	9	3
Contribution Pension	...	...	72	12	„
Works of Public Utility	...	...	82	„	„
Public Works	...	...	2661	3	„
Incidental	...	...	120	8	3
Lighting	...	...	528	13	9
Public Latrines	...	...	732	1	„
Cleaning Wells	...	...	25	5	„
Total Rs.			8040	13	„

145. FEMALE DISPENSARY :—As has been stated in the report for the year 1894-95, owing to an unhappy quarrel between the Female Hospital Assistant Bibi Asharfi and her husband, which ended in a scandal, His Highness the Maharaja was reluctantly obliged to get her transferred from this State. Bibi Asharfi left this State on 6th September 1894. Since then the Dispensary remained closed for nearly a year, as no other Female Hospital Assistant was available. In August 1895 one Anandi Bai, sent in a petition applying for the vacant post. She did not hold any diploma, nor did she attend the full course of lectures in any of the Government Medical Schools, either in the North Western Provinces or the Panjab. So, the Kerowlee Municipality appointed her on six months' trial. During this period her abilities were found very poor and she proved herself utterly incapable of discharging her duties, efficiently. Therefore her services were dispensed with in February 1896. The Administrative Medical Officer of Rajputana has been requested to get a passed Female Hospital Assistant for the Kerowlee Female Dispensary.

146. VITAL STATISTICS.—The work of keeping the registration of births and deaths is performed by the Kerowlee Municipality. The total number of births registered during the year under report was 1072. Of this number 573 were male children and 499 were females. The ratio of births per thousand of population was 46.35.

147. The number of deaths registered during the year was 602. Of this number, 297 were males and 305 were females, The ratio of deaths per mille of population was 26.03.

148. GENERAL REMARKS.—Kerowlee is one of the cleanest cities in Rajputana. The conservancy and sanitary arrangement of the city are all that can be desired. The lanes and bazars are paved with stone flaggings. Owing to the natural drainage, the rain water does not collect but runs off soon after the rains.

CHAPTER XI.

STAMPS.

155. In this State, stamps, both Judicial and Court-fees, are not printed but only impressed with the State Seal.

156. They are lodged in the State Treasury. There being no stamp-vendors these papers are sold at the Treasury and in the Mufassil through the Tehsildars.

157. 4372 Court-fee stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 1093 were sold during the year as against 4381 of the previous year and 3000 papers of general stamps added a sum of Rs. 3665-10 as., to the revenue of the State.

158. The aggregate income from this source of revenue thus came up to be Rs. 4758-10 as. as against Rs. 5338-14 as. of the previous year.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

159. The Department of Public Works is under the charge of Thakur Devi Pal.

160. The total amount of Expenditure on the Public works for the Sambat year 1951 aggregated to Rs 14013-14-6.

161. The total cost of works executed is shown under the following heads:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Road metalling	4442	4	3
Buildings &c	9571	10	3
Total Rs.	14013	14	6

162. The details of the amount of Rs. 9571-10-3 laid out in buildings are given below :

	Rs.	As.	P.
Establishment ...	852	„	„
Repairs in the Palace	2868	9	6
Do Do Jail	381	9	9
Do Do Stable	168	7	„
Repairs of Houses ...	793	9	„
Shikar Mahal ...	640	2	6
Chahara garden ...	1456	8	„
Minor Works ...	1440	1	3
Miscellaneous Works	970	11	3
Total Rs.	9571	10	3

CHAPTER XIV.

FINANCES AND REVENUE.

166. The financial results of the Sambat year 1951 were on the whole good. Under the heading of Land Revenue, there is found a deficit amounting to over Rs. 16000. This falling off was chiefly due to the rains suddenly holding off during the spring of the said year and to hailstorms in some of the villages of the Jerota Tehsil. So, the out-turn of the Rabi crop did not come up to expectation. But this deficit in Land Revenue was more than made up by the collections of the arrears in land revenue of the previous year and by the increased income under the heading of customs.

167. In the annexed statement will be found the prescribed account of the revenue and expenditure of the State for the Sambat year 1951.

168. The aggregate actual receipts from twenty-one sources of Revenue amounted to Rs. 447514-12-6 while in the Budget it was estimated that the actual realization would be Rs. 445328. This showed an income of over two thousand to the better side.

169. Besides the actual receipts, two extraordinary items *viz* Rs. 8929-7-5 being the arrears of land revenue of the previous year and Rs. 2000 taken from the Municipality for the purpose of the Public Works Department, brought up the sum total of the actual receipts for the Sambat year 1951 to Rs. 458444-4 as.

170. Now, looking to the debit side, an increased expenditure of Rs. 17841-12-9 plus Rs. 795-0-9 being the dues of Sambat 1950 in all Rs. 18636-13-6 is found. The Shiah Baki of the Treasury showed an item of Rs. 50097-7-6 from which this amount of increased expenditure was made good, still leaving a balance of Rs. 31460-10 as.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACCOUNT OF REALIZATION, UNDER
DIFFERENT HEADS, FOR SAMBAT YEAR 1951.**

No.	Items.	Budget Estimate.			Actuals.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Land Revenue ...	288000	0	0	272814	5	9	0	0	0	15185	10	3
2	Abwab ...	1320	0	0	1310	15	9	0	0	0	9	0	3
3	Khandi ...	23468	0	0	23232	8	3	0	0	0	235	7	9
4	Mudaimi ...	5637	8	0	5338	1	0	0	0	0	299	7	0
5	Diwani ...	502	8	0	502	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Bat Dharti ...	4200	0	0	3742	11	6	0	0	0	457	4	6
7	Gardens ...	2900	0	0	3618	15	6	715	15	6	0	0	0
8	Customs ...	70000	0	0	79856	13	0	9856	13	0	0	0	0
9	Bagarh ...	6000	0	0	5824	5	0	0	0	0	175	11	0
10	Abkari ...	2500	0	0	1934	14	3	0	0	0	565	1	9
11	Hemp drugs &c. ...	1275	0	0	1275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Slaughter House ...	180	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Mint ...	0	0	0	1791	2	9	1791	2	9	0	0	0
14	Court of Justice ...	9000	0	0	9153	10	3	153	10	3	0	0	0
15	House rents ...	750	0	0	789	8	6	39	8	6	0	0	0
16	Kaila Fair ...	8000	0	0	9021	10	6	1021	10	6	0	0	0
17	Impressing weights ...	500	0	0	665	11	0	165	11	0	0	0	0
18	Dhons ...	600	0	0	738	2	3	138	2	3	0	0	0
19	Deductions on absences ...	10000	0	0	8547	3	0	0	0	0	1452	13	0
20	Miscellaneous ...	4500	0	0	11181	11	3	6681	11	3	0	0	0
21	Compensation Salt	5685	0	0	5684	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	TOTAL ...	445328	0	0	447514	12	6	20567	5	0	18380	8	6
	Extraordinary												
	Arrears of Land Revenue }	10000	0	0	8929	7	6	0	0	0	1070	8	6
	TOTAL ...	455328	0	0	456444	4	0	20567	0	0	19451	1	0

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF DISBURSEMENT UNDER
DIFFERENT HEADS, FOR SAMBAT 1951.**

No.	Items.	Budget Estimate.			Actuals.			Increase over the Budget Estimate.			Decrease from the Budget Estimate.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Kitchen and Wardrobe	20574	0	0	20705	15	3	131	15	3	0	0	0
2	Purchases ...	1000	0	0	2330	9	0	1330	9	0	0	0	0
3	Tamolkhana ...	800	0	0	770	8	9	0	0	0	29	7	3
4	Teohar ...	5925	0	0	5795	6	0	0	0	0	129	10	0
5	Beohar ...	500	0	0	573	11	9	73	11	9	0	0	0
6	Mehmani ...	1000	0	0	1883	13	9	883	13	9	0	0	0
7	Hamrai ...	2000	0	0	3781	13	6	1781	13	6	0	0	0
8	Relatives ...	21832	0	0	22938	4	6	1136	4	6	0	0	0
9	Inam ...	5000	0	0	36833	13	0	31833	13	0	0	0	0
10	Forces ...	129030	0	0	129011	4	0	0	0	0	18	12	0
11	Council ...	20913	0	0	20939	14	0	26	14	0	0	0	0
12	Civil and Criminal Courts ...	9236	0	0	9181	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0
13	Revenue Court ...	14473	0	0	14611	12	0	138	12	0	0	0	0
14	Accounts office ...	3220	0	0	3220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Treasury ...	1380	0	0	1417	4	6	37	4	6	0	0	0
16	Vakalat ...	4075	0	0	4471	2	6	396	2	6	0	0	0
17	Baids and Hakims...	1491	0	0	1491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Pandits ...	2671	0	0	2670	6	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
19	Menials ...	21807	0	0	21870	13	6	63	13	6	0	0	0
20	Postal charges ...	190	0	0	155	1	9	0	0	0	34	14	3
21	Jail ...	5169	0	0	4268	9	9	0	0	0	900	5	6
22	Schools ...	4776	0	0	4562	10	6	0	0	0	193	5	6
23	Dispensaries ...	5020	0	0	4936	14	3	0	0	0	83	1	9
24	Customs ...	8245	0	0	8317	11	0	72	11	0	0	0	0
25	Jamadarkhana ...	5910	0	0	10201	11	0	4291	11	0	0	0	0
26	Stables ...	26985	0	0	27868	2	6	883	2	6	0	0	0

**STATMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF DISBURSMENT UNDER
DIFFERENT HEADS, FOR SAMBAT 1951.**

No.	Items.	Budget Estimate.			Actuals.			Increase over the Budget Estimate.			Decrease from the Budget Estimate.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
27	Elephants ...	8150	0	0	7445	4	9	0	0	0	704	11	3
28	Camels ...	3715	0	0	2784	15	3	0	0	0	930	0	9
29	Rathkhana &c. ...	4360	0	0	4416	6	9	56	6	9	0	0	0
30	Shikargah ...	4966	0	0	4996	4	9	30	4	9	0	0	0
31	Commissariat ...	1200	0	0	1223	0	6	23	0	6	0	0	0
32	Bagarh ...	3351	0	0	3276	14	6	0	0	0	74	2	6
33	Gardens ...	10245	0	0	9747	11	6	0	0	0	497	4	6
34	Public Works ...	7824	0	0	9571	10	3	1747	10	3	0	0	0
35	Road Metalling ...	4000	0	0	4442	4	3	442	4	3	0	0	0
36	Contingent Charges	1600	0	0	1795	14	3	195	14	3	0	0	0
37	Lighting of the Palace	1600	0	0	2493	3	0	893	3	0	0	0	0
38	Travelling Allowance	3000	0	0	4587	5	3	1587	5	3	0	0	0
39	Awaz Jama ...	810	0	0	712	8	9	0	0	0	97	7	3
40	Forts and Castles ...	3314	0	0	3243	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0
41	Charities ...	20074	0	0	19449	4	9	0	0	0	624	11	3
42	Neota ...	500	0	0	290	15	0	0	0	0	209	1	0
43	Soldiers' Uniform :	1000	0	0	702	4	6	0	0	0	297	11	6
44	Panchayat ...	500	0	0	357	6	6	0	0	0	142	9	6
45	Salt Compensation to Jagirdars ...	695	0	0	694	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
46	Pension to Widows	3331	0	0	3378	6	9	47	6	9	0	0	0
47	Miscellaneous ...	2000	0	0	2144	2	9	144	2	9	0	0	0
48	Incidental ...	5000	0	0	14140	14	3	9140	4	3	0	0	0
49	Interest to Seth ...	4000	0	0	3546	0	3	0	0	0	453	15	9 ✓
50	Agency Charges ...	5144	0	0	5985	15	6	841	15	6	0	0	0
TOTAL.		423602	0	0	476286	0	9	58233	0	0	5548	15	3